



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the region. These were prepared by Mr. Walter Deane, Mr. Brewster's Assistant, and give evidence of much pains-taking labor, which only those who have attempted similar work can appreciate.

While evidently exhaustive for the Cape Region of Lower California, and meant to cover that region chiefly, the accounts of many species cover the whole peninsula and often extend to include the entire coast. Thus important remarks are made in regard to a number of birds in Southern California and the State generally. *Dendroica aestiva sonorana* is for the first time attributed to California on the basis of a skin in Mr. Brewster's collection taken by Stephens at Riverside, Sept. 14, 1881. This race of the yellow warbler may therefore be expected as a spring visitant to the extreme southwest corner of the State.

We of the Pacific Coast are grateful to Mr. Brewster for the present comprehensive review of the birds of the Cape Region. It is very convenient to have at hand a paper of the present character to which one may turn for the latest information on the region, knowing it to be authoritative as well. One not familiar with the scattered local literature might flounder about for hours for some fact in the distribution or life history of a southern species, when a moment's reference to such a paper as this would settle the point so far as known. We can only wish for more works of a similar nature for the different areas of the West.—J. G.

**CHAPMAN ON ALASKAN BIRDS\***—Mr. Chapman reports on a collection of birds received from the Kenai Peninsula and vicinity, giving a list of sixty-eight species with notes by the field collector. The westward extension of the known ranges of *Dendroica townsendi*, *Spinus pinus* and *Empidonax trailli* is of particular note. Mr. Chapman adds critical notes of general interest on several species. The nomenclature of the *Parus hudsonicus* group of forms receives another shuffle, the third within a few years. *Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* is described as new, and at the same time the Rocky Mountain race (*altipetens*) is lumped with *Lagopus leucurus* proper. This is simply reversing the case as worked out by Osgood two years ago. Also a form of the Steller jay which he names *Cyanocitta stelleri borealis* is described from the Kenai Peninsula. It is "intermediate in color between the Queen Charlotte Island bird and that inhabitating the (adjacent) coast," though geographically removed from the former. Judging from the description

the distinguishing characters are as slight as have been so far adduced by any author to constitute a nameable form. We believe that all discernible geographical races occupying definite areas should be supplied with a name, even though they be recklessly diagnosed as "not worth the naming" by many specimen-labellers and popular writers. Evidently from the present paper and other *scientific* articles by the same author Mr. Chapman believes so too. But the Audubonist who reads only "Bird-Lore" would not think so after perusing the various editorials and reviews in that magazine.—J. G.

**SNODGRASS AND HELLER ON BIRDS OF CLIPPERTON AND COCOS ISLANDS.\***—The present paper opens with a description of the physiographic features of Clipperton and Cocos Islands, the former having "the distinction of being the only coral island in the eastern Pacific.

Under the Systematic Account of Birds are listed fifteen species, five of which are land forms: *Coccyzus ferrugineus*, *Nesotriccus ridgwayi*, *Cocornis agassizi*, *Dendroica aureola* from Cocos, and *Chelidon erythrogaster?* from Clipperton. The greater part of the paper consists of technical descriptions of the species. The measurements given of *Gygis candida* (= *G. alba* Sparrm.) would indicate the form called *Gygis alba kittlitzii*, by Hartert (Caroline Is.). *Micranous diamesus*, discovered by the expedition, is intermediate between *M. leucocapillus* and *M. hawaiiensis*. A comparison of the type of *diamesus* with several fully adult specimens of *hawaiiensis* from Laysan Id. shows that the color differences can not be depended upon inasmuch as the color of *hawaiiensis* is variable, a specimen matching quite satisfactorily the type of *diamesus*. Furthermore the bill of the fully adult *hawaiiensis* specimens are the same length as that of the type of *diamesus*. The species must rest then on the slightly longer wing, tail, and middle toe, and stouter bill. *Sula nesiotis* from Clipperton is a species similar to *Sula brewsteri*, somewhat larger with the brownish color of the head and upper parts considerably paler. The measurements of *Cocornis agassizi* are unfortunately listed as of "*C. ridgwayi*."

The expedition so successfully carried on in 1898-99 by Mr. Snodgrass and Mr. Heller added to the region under consideration *Micranous diamesus* and *Sula nesiotis*, both new. The present paper is certainly an important addition to our knowledge of the ornis of Cocos and Clipperton Islands.—W. K. F.

\*List of Birds Collected in Alaska by the Andrew J. Stone Expedition of 1901. By Frank M. Chapman.—Bulletin Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XVI, Aug. 18, 1902, pp. 231-247.

\*Papers from the Hopkins Stanford Galapagos Expedition, 1898-1899. XI. The Birds of Clipperton and Cocos Islands. By Robert Evans Snodgrass and Edmund Heller. —Proc. Washington Acad. Sc., IV, pp. 501-520. Sept. 30, 1902.